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Fishes now referred to *Alutera monoceros* have been described under very many different names, and it is highly probable that more than one species is included under this title. A species of this type has been described by Poey, from Cuba, under the name of *Alutera güntherina*. The latter species has not been since seen. It is scantily described, and if words and plates can be trusted, it differs from Dr. Smith's fish in the higher spine and truncate caudal fin. It is probably not the same species, in which case two species of short-tailed *Alutera* exist in our waters besides the long-tailed *Alutera schæpfi*, *punctata*, and *scripta*. In any event this species is an interesting addition to our fauna, whether it be *Alutera monoceros* or a species distinct.

D. S. J.

**Fishes of Kadiak Island.** — Mr. Cloudsley Rutter, now assistant to the United States Fish Commission, made in May, 1897, a fine collection of the tide-pool fishes in the vicinity of Karluk. This collection is described in the *Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission* for 1898. Fourteen species are enumerated, two of which are new, besides a third, *Neoliparis rutteri*, described as new by Gilbert and Snyder in Jordan and Gilbert's "Fishes of North and Middle America." The new species, which are well figured, are *Sigmistes caulias* and *Porocottus bradfordi*. *Sigmistes* is a new genus allied to *Oligocottus*, with a smooth body, arched lateral line, and very long dorsal. The single preopercular spine is hooked upward. D. S. J.

**Fishes of the Congo.** — Dr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum, has issued the fourth fascicle on new fishes of the Congo, containing species of Polypteridæ, Clupeidæ, Mormyridæ, and Characinidæ, with detailed descriptions and excellent plates. D. S. J.

**Fishes of Florida.** — In the *Report of the United States Fish Commission* for 1899, Dr. B. W. Evermann and Dr. W. C. Kendall give a check list of the fishes of Florida, with references to all notices of the localities of each species, and also a complete bibliography. Five hundred and seventy-six species are enumerated, which shows the thoroughness with which that interesting region has been explored. The paper furnishes an admirable model as a faunal catalogue, and it has great value to the student of geographical distribution.

D. S. J.

**Günther on the Fish Collections of Linnæus.** — The account of the fishes, as given by Linnæus in the *Systema Naturæ*, is based

almost solely on the writings of other authors, notably those of his associate and close friend, Peter Artedi, the "father of ichthyology." There was, however, in Linnæus's possession a small collection of fish skins, the most important of these containing seventy-one species, having been sent from Charleston, South Carolina, by Dr. Alexander Garden.

Most of this collection is now preserved in the Collection of the Linnæan Society of London. Dr. Albert Günther, president of this society, in a recent address, has given an account of each of these specimens. This account is in greater detail than one given in 1886 by Messrs. Goode and Bean, and some of its conclusions have an important bearing on the nomenclature of North American fishes.

The examinations of Dr. Günther necessitate the following changes from the names lately accepted by Jordan and Evermann: *Felichthys felis* (Linnæus) for the Gaff topsail catfish, instead of *Ailurichthys marinus* (Mitchill); *Galeichthys milberti* (Cuv. and Val.), instead of *G. felis*; if Dr. Günther's identification of *Siluris felis* is correct, which we cannot doubt, it is strange that Linnæus counted six barbels when but four exist; *Epinephelus guttatus* (Linnæus), instead of *E. maculosus* Cuv. and Val. (*lunulatus*, *apua*, and *catus* of authors); *Promicrops itaiara* (Lichtenstein), instead of *P. guttatus*.

Dr. Günther shows that in forming his complex *Perca guttata*, Linnæus had a specimen in hand from which his color notes were drawn. Excluding erroneous synonyms, this specimen may be regarded as the typical *P. guttata*. Dr. Günther notes that *Stellifer lanceolatus* has the downward directed spine of the subgenus *Zestidium*. He, however, wrongly identifies it with the type of the latter group, *S. illecebrosus*, from Panama. The two species differ notably in numbers of fin rays and gill rakers.

Besides these specimens, we may note that Dr. Einar Lönnberg has given a supplementary account of the Linnæan fishes in the University of Upsala. The original type of *Exocætus volitans* is the flying fish called *Halocypselus evolans*, as indeed the description indicates. *Exocætus* is therefore the right name for the group of flying fishes having short ventrals, the *Halocypselus* of Weinland, while the name *Cypselurus* of Swainson is revived for the large flying fishes.

D. S. J.

**Meek on the Fishes of Lake Muskoka.** — In the publications of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, Dr. Seth E. Meek has notes on the fishes of Lake Muskoka at Gravenhurst, Ontario. One